(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2356.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1792.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the following roads be established as post roads, namely: From Wiscasset in the district of Maine, to Savanna in Georgia, by the following route, to wit: Portland, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Ipswich, Salem, Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New-Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-York, Newark, Elizabeth-town, Woodbridge, Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Charlestown, Havre-de-Grace, Harford, Baltimore, Bladensburgh, George-town, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green, Hanover-court-house, Richmond, Petersburg, Halifax, Tarborough, Smithfield, Fayetteville, Newbridge over Drowning-creek, Cheraw Court-house, Camden, Statesburg, Columbia, Cambridge and Augusta; and from thence to Savanna, and from Augusta, by Washington in Wilkes county to Greenborough, and from thence by the great Falls of Ogechee and George-town, to Augusta, and from Statesburg to Charleston, and from Charleston, to George-town, from Charleston to Savanna, and from Savanna, by Newport-bridge to Sunbury; and also from Portsmouth by Exeter and Concord, to Hanover in New-Hampshire; and from Salem to Marblehead, and from Salem to Gloucester; and from Boston, by Providence, Newport, and New-London, to New-Haven, and from Boston, through Taunton, to New-Bedford; and from Taunton, through Warren and Bristol, to Newport, and from Boston, by Plymouth, to Barnstable; and from Springfield in the state of Massachusetts, to Kinderhook in the state of New-York, and from Springfield, by Northampton, Brattleborough, and Charlestown, by Windsor in Vermont, to Hanover, and from Hartford, by Middletown, to New-London; also from Hartford to Norwich, and Providence; and from Providence to Worcester, and from Philadelphia, by Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Greensburg, to Pittsburg; and from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, from Bethlehem by Reading and Harrisburg, to Carlisle, and from Bethlehem, by Easton, Sussex Court-house, Goshen, Ward's bridge and Kingston, to Rhinebeck; from Philadelphia, by Salem, to Bridgetown; and from Wilmington, by Warwick, Georgetown, Cross-roads, Chester-town, Chester-mills, and Easton, to Vienna; and from Vienna, by Salisbury, to Snow-Hill; also from Wilmington, by New-Castle, Cantwell's-bridge and Duck-creek, to Dover; and from thence by Milford, Dagsborough, Snow-Hill; and Northampton Court-house, to Norfolk in Virginia; and from Baltimore to Annapolis, Upper-Marlborough, Piscataway, Port-Tobacco, Allen's-Fresh, Newport, and Chaptico, to Leonard-town; and from Richmond by Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton, to Norfolk; and from Fredericksburg, by Port-Royal and Tappahanock, to Urbanna; and from thence, crossing Rappahanock, and proceeding by Northumberland Court-house, to Kinsale on the river Yeocomico, thence by Westmoreland Court house, through Leed's-town, to Fredericksburg; and from Petersburg, by Cabin-Point, Smithfield, and Suffolk, to Portsmouth, and from Suffolk, to Edenton, and by Plymouth to Washington; and from Washington to Newbern, and thence to Wilmington; and from Fayetteville, by Elizabeth-town, to Wilmington; and from Halifax, by Warrington, Hillsborough, Salem, to Salisbury; from Halifax, by Bluntsville, Williamston, Daileys to Plymouth; and from Edenton, by Hertford, Nixonton, Sawyer's-Ferry, in Camden county, to Indian-town, in Currituck county; and from New-York, by Albany, Bennington, Manchester and Rutland, to Burlington on Lake Champlain; and from Albany, by Schenectady, to Connajorharrie; from New-York to Hartford, through Whiteplains, North-Castle, Salem, Poundridge, Ridgefield, Danbury, Newtown, New-Milford, Litchfield, Harrington and Farmington; from Newark or Elizabeth-town, by Morristown, to Suffex Court-house; from Woodbridge to Amboy; from Alexandria, by Salisbury, Leesburg, Shepherd's-town, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock, and Rockingham Court-house, to Staunton; and from Richmond, by Columbia, Charlottesville, Staunton, Lexington, Fincastle, Montgomery Court house, Wythe Court-house, Abingdon, and Hawkin's Court-house, in the territory south of the river Ohio, to Danville in Kentucky; and from Baltimore, by Frederick-town and Sharpsburg, to Hagars-town; and from thence to Chambersburg: *Provided*, That the route, by which the mails are at present conveyed, shall in no case be altered, without the consent of the contractors, till the contracts, made by the postmaster-general shall be determined.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the postmaster-general to enter into contracts, for a term not exceeding eight years, for the extending the line of posts, and to authorise the person or persons, so contracting, to receive, during the continuance of such contract, according to the rates by this act established, all the postage which shall arise on letters, news-papers and packets, conveyed by any such post; and the roads therein designated, shall, during the continuance of such contract, be deemed and considered as post-roads, within the terms and provisions of this act: Provided, That no such contract shall be made, to the diminution of the revenue of the general post-office, and that a duplicate of every such contract, under hand and seal, shall within sixty days, after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be established, at the seat of the government of the United States, a general-post-office. And there shall be one postmaster-general, who shall have authority to appoint an assistant, and deputy-postmasters, at all places where such shall be found necessary. And he shall provide for carrying the mail of the United States, by stage-carriages or horses, as he may judge most expedient; and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, as well as other circumstances, shall think proper, and defray the expence thereof, with all other expences arising on the collection and management of the revenue of the post-office. He shall also have power to prescribe such regulations to the deputy-postmasters, and others employed under him as may be found necessary, and to superintend the business of the department, in all the duties that are, or may be assigned to it, and also to direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between the places above established, which route or road shall be considered as the post-road.

And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general shall, once in three months, obtain from his deputies, the accounts and vouchers of their receipts and expenditures, and the balance due thereon, and render to the secretary of the treasury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said department, to be adjusted and settled, as other public accounts, and shall pay quarterly, into the treasury of the United States, the balance in his hands. And the postmaster-general, and his assistant, the deputy-postmasters, and such as they may employ in their offices, shall, respectively, before they enter upon the duties, or be entitled to receive the emoluments of their offices, and the contractors for carrying the mail, and their agents or servants, to whom the mail shall be entrusted, before they commence the execution of said trust, shall respectively, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace, the following oath or affirmation, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the office of the postmaster-general; "I do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the law in relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States."

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. And if any ferry-man shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit, and pay, for each half hour that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general, to give public notice in one or more of the news-papers published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the news-papers published in the state or states where the contract is to be performed, for at least six weeks before the entering into any contract for the conveyance of the mail, that such contract is intended to be made and the day on which it shall be concluded; describing the places, from and to which such mail is to be conveyed; the time at which it is to be made up; the day and hour, at which it is to be delivered; and the penalty or penalties for non-performance of the stipulations. He shall, moreover, within thirty-days after the making of any contract, lodge the same, together with the proposals which he shall have received respecting the same, in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That every deputy-postmaster shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall attend at such hours as the postmaster-general shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof. And all letters brought to any post-office, half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office, shall be forwarded therein.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, the postmaster-general shall be allowed, for his services, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, his assistant, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid, quarterly, out of the revenues of the post-office: And no fees or perquisites shall be received by either of them, on account of the duties to be performed in virtue of their appointments.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of June next, the deputy-postmaster and persons authorised by the postmaster-general, shall demand and receive, for the postage and conveyance of letters and packets, except such as are hereinafter excepted, according to the several rates and sums following: For the postage of every single letter, to or from any place by land not exceeding thirty miles, six cents, over thirty miles, and not exceeding sixty, eight cents; over sixty miles, and not exceeding one hundred, ten cents; over one hundred miles, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve cents and a half; over one hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding two hundred, fifteen cents; over two hundred miles, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty, seventeen cents; over two hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred and fifty, twenty cents; over three hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding four hundred and fifty, twenty-two cents; and to or from any place by land, more than four hundred and fifty miles, twenty-five cents; and every double letter shall pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois, to pay at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, and in that proportion, for any greater weight.

And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets, passing by sea to and from the United States, or from one port to another therein, in packet-boats or vessels, the property of or provided by the United States, shall be rated and charged as follows: For every single letter, eight cents; for every double letter, sixteen cents; for every triple letter or packet, twenty-four cents; for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act.

And be it further enacted, That if any deputy-postmaster, or other person authorised by the postmaster-general, to receive the postages of letters, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage or any gratuity or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he shall forfeit for every such offence, one hundred dollars and shall be rendered incapable of holding any office under the United States.

And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the postmasters to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his half-yearly accounts, transmitted to the postmaster-general, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, *November 4.*

THE project of the Sierra Leona company to raise sugar in Africa, has induced many others to plan schemes for cultivating the same article. It has been said that the East-India company will grow it in their settlements, and it has been already proved that it can be abundantly produced from the maple tree in North-America.

The eligibility of the Sierra Leona ſcheme is ſo much believed in the city, that ſeveral merchants are forming a deſign of erecting a ſugar colony on the banks of the river Gambia, in Africa; they are the more encouraged to hope for ſucceſs as it has been already proved that ſugar will thrive exceedingly well there; and the Sierra Leona company are proceeding in ſuch a parſimonious manner, that they may be excelled with great facility.

It is underſtood, that application to parliament will be made in the enſuing ſeſſions, for the purpoſe of ſanctioning the latter ſcheme.

Dec. 6. Among other ſingular properties of charcoal, it has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman at Peterſburgh, that all ſorts of glaſs veſſels and other utenſils may be purified from long retained ſmells and taints of every kind, in the eaſieſt and moſt perfect manner, by rincing them out well with charcoal reduced to a fine powder, after their groſſer impurities have been ſcoured off with ſand and pot-aſh. That people whoſe breath ſmells ſtrong from a ſcorbutic diſpoſition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of the bad ſmell by rubbing and waſhing out the mouth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder. This ſimple application, at the ſame time renders the teeth beautifully white. And that brown (or otherwiſe coloured) putrid ſtinking water may be deprived of its offenſive ſmell, and rendered tranſparent by means of the ſame ſubſtance. Hence he thinks it would be of uſe for preſerving water ſweet during ſea voyages, to add about 5lbs. of coarſe charcoal powder to every caſk of water; it being only neceſſary afterwards to ſtrain the water off, when wanted, through a linen bag.

DUBLIN, *November* 12.

In Madrid and Liſbon, the rates of every kind of proviſions, according to the different qualities of each, are regulated by the magiſtrates, as the retail prices are calculated and averaged by thoſe of the wholeſale, and monopolies of all ſorts are obviated, as the puniſhment, on proper information, is both a heavy fine and long impriſonment; in all the ſtates or petty principalities along the extended coaſt of the northern part of Africa it is the ſame. The late Frederick of Pruſſia adopted ſuch meaſures as to prevent every ſort of extortion or monopoly whatever. In free countries, however, rigorous proceedings would be conſidered as trenching on the liberties of the ſubject, but the wiſdom of parliament we hope, will deviſe ſome wholeſome laws, in order to arm magiſtracy with ſufficient powers to prevent an evil which is extending to the ſale of almoſt every article and neceſſary of life.

By letters from America we learn, that the affairs of that republic are in the moſt proſperous ſituation, and the public debt gradually liquidating. Large ſums have been granted for carrying on internal navigations, and the wiſdom of their ſenators, as well as the activity of individuals, are directed to the general happineſs. We are concerned to find by thoſe letters that the emigrations from this kingdom are conſiderable, ſome thouſands being mentioned as having arrived there from hence within this year. A ſociety has been formed at Philadelphia for the protection and relief of ſuch as quit this country and may require pecuniary and other aſſiſtance. Can any thing ſpeak more forcibly to our legiſlators than this? If the beſt wealth of a nation is deprived from its population, ſhall we neglect to find our people employment, and not preclude the neceſſity of ſearching for it elſewhere? There are opportunities ſufficient; uncultivated tracts preſent themſelves for the purpoſe, and plans have been offered. Let us, therefore, apply to this important object, and extend the happineſs of our fellow ſubjects in the ſpot of their nativity.

The London prints aſſert, that there are more ſugars on the importers hands than they can find warehouſes to contain; conſequently there is no ſcarcity. The high price is attributed principally to the large monopolies of ſome rich individuals, and ſo great a drawback on exportation being allowed.

PITTSBURGH, *February* 18.

Laſt Sunday the detachment of the 2d United States regiment, under the command of enſign Sullivan, (after being obliged to return on account of the ſnow) commenced their march a ſecond time for Fort Franklin, and from the information that has ſince been received, there appears a more favourable proſpect of its being able to accompliſh it.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant John Jeffers, to the printer, dated Fort Franklin, February 9, 1792.

"As you wiſh to know what news in this quarter, I have only to obſerve that the Cornplanter has been here, and in my opinion he is as friendly as one of our own people—He has adviſed me to take care, for, ſaid he, you will ſoon have a chance to let the world know whether you are a ſoldier or not. When he went off he ordered two chiefs and ten warriors to remain here and ſcout about the garriſon, and let me know if the bad Indians ſhould either advance againſt me or any of the frontiers of the United States.—He thinks the people at Pittſburgh ſhould keep out ſpies towards the Salt Licks, for he ſays by and bye he thinks the bad Indians will come from that way.

"In a converſation with the Cornplanter I obſerved, that I ſhould ſoon have goods to pay him for thoſe which were taken from him and his people when my boat was aſcending the Allegany laſt ſpring.—I likewiſe told him that I had a large quantity of powder and lead for the Chippawas. He replied, that he hoped the Chippawas would come to receive their powder and lead when he and his warriors came to receive their goods, for, I have a great plenty of powder and lead, and I am willing to make them a preſent of a ſhot.

Broken Twig, a Seneca chief, told the Cornplanter in my preſence, that he muſt riſe to war and revenge the blood of his friend general Butler.

"Big Tree and John Deckard, Seneca chiefs, declared they will each of them have two ſcalps for general Butler's.

"From theſe obſervations you may ſee there are Seneca's who I think may be relied on as real friends to the United States."

AT a meeting of the frontier inhabitants living on the Ohio river, in and near Holliday's Cove, held on Saturday the 4th day of February, 1792.—The following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted,

Colonel RICHARD BROWN, Chairman.

WE, a number of inhabitants living on the Ohio river, in and near Holliday's Cove, juſtly alarmed at our ſituation, in conſequence of the late defeat of the American army, under the command of major-general St. Clair; and contemplating the dreadful proſpect before us, if no timely and effectual relief is afforded us; ourſelves, our families, and property expoſed to the cruelties and ravages of a ſubtle and a barbarous enemy—Relying, however, on the energy of the general government, and fully ſatisfied that nothing will be wanting for our ſafety, which a wiſe and active adminiſtration can effect; yet to ſhew that we are not unworthy of protection, but are willing and ready by our own exertions, to promote and facilitate the execution of any plan, which the wiſdom of government may ſee beſt for our defence; Have entered into the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, That the river Ohio is the ſafeſt and eaſieſt maintained frontier line on this ſide the mountains, and we bind ourſelves by the moſt ſacred ties of honour and good faith, to keep up, ſupport and defend the ſame to the laſt extremity.

Reſolved, That the better to put in execution the foregoing reſolution, and the better to ſecure our own ſafety, and particularly that of our women and children, places of ſtrength muſt be erected within our bounds, in ſuch convenient places as may be hereafter fixed upon.

Reſolved, That draughting the frontier inhabitants, to ſerve on militia duty in any other part of the country but where they themſelves reſide, is equally unjuſt, oppreſſive, and impolitic; and that an addreſs on this ſubject, be drawn up and preſented to the lieutenant of this county; and ordered, that David Bruce and William Sutherland, Eſquires, be a committee to draw up and preſent the ſame, together with a copy of theſe reſolutions.

Reſolved, That every member of this meeting ſhall bind himſelf, and we do hereby bind ourſelves in the ſacred bands of honour and good faith, each of us to keep in good order at leaſt one gun, and have always in readineſs a ſufficient quantity of ammunition, to be prepared at a minutes warning to repel any attack which may be made upon this part of the frontiers, where we inhabit.

Reſolved, That an addreſs be drawn up and preſented to the lieutenant of Waſhington county, ſtating to him the peculiarity of our local ſituation, being a frontier to both ſtates, repreſenting the neglect which we have experienced from this circumſtance; the one ſtate truſting our defence to the other, till we have been totally forgot by both, and praying him [if draughts from the militia of his county are ordered down to cover the river] not to overlook this part of the frontier; and reſolved that James Campbell, and David Bruce, Eſquires, colonel Richard Brown, and William Ledlie, be a committee to draw up and preſent the ſaid addreſs, with a copy of theſe reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Signed by order of the meeting.

RICHARD BROWN, chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 1.

The lateſt advices from St. Domingo are ſtill fraught with diſaſtrous incidents. Early in January, the mulattoes (in revenge for the capture of one of their armed cutters with twenty-five men on board, who were put to death) maſſacred all the whites then in their power, or that they could get hold of for ſome time after. About the middle of the ſame month they ſurpriſed Port Piedmont, on the Tiberoon ſhore, and put eighty white men, women, and children to death. The whole of the ſouthern diſtrict of the iſland is now in the hands of the mulattoes, the town of Aux Cayes and Jacquemel excepted, the former of which places is ſtrongly fortified, with a camp about two miles advanced.

A frigate had arrived at the Cape, from France, with 150 ſoldiers on board, and accounts that the firſt diviſion of the army deſtined for the Cape had embarked previous to her departure. This diviſion conſiſted of 2500 men, part of the 18,000 that were decreed by the national aſſembly (others ſay only 6000)—

On January 21, detachments of the negro army approached ſo near the town of Cape François, as to be fired upon from the batteries—The prices of all Weſt-India produce exceſſively high, flour from five to ſix dollars a barrel, a dull ſale.

In a late Engliſh paper, the produce of the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, in the article of ſugar, is rated as follows: Jamaica, 90,300 hhds. Barbadoes 25,000, Antigua 23,000, Grenada 30,000, Montſerrat 5500, Nevis 3000, St. Vincent 6000, Dominica 3000, Tortola 2000, making in the whole 212,800 hogſheads.—Anguilla, and ſome other ſmall Engliſh iſlands, make ſome ſugar, but none for exportation. In different iſlands the hogſhead differs conſiderably, it being frequently 1800wt. groſs in Jamaica, and oftentimes not more than a thouſand or twelve hundred weight in the iſlands to windward.

Extract of a letter from Cape François, January 23, 1792, *received per the brig Pratt, capt. Florence.*

"The drums beating to arms laſt night was occaſioned by the negroes wading through the river, and ſurpriſing a ſmall fort at the hoſpital, which they took, and fired ſeveral ſhot into town; ſeveral whites were killed, and ſeven negroes taken priſoners, ſix of whom were hanged about twelve hours after, and one brutally mangled by breaking his arms and legs made faſt to a croſs, and there left to die."

FREDERICK-TOWN, *February* 25.

This afternoon, 5 o'clock, the friends and relations of lieutenant Benjamin Price, (who received a ſevere wound in the late engagement with the Indians) were highly gratified by the ſafe arrival in this town, of that brave and gallant young officer.—The following is a correct ſtatement of the intelligence the printer received from the above mentioned gentleman:

That, on Wedn.ſday, the firſt of this month, he, in company with colonel Darke, left the Crab-Orchard, and proceeded to Shepherd's-town, in Virginia, where they arrived on Friday, the 24th; that general Wilkinſon had been appointed to the command of the ſecond United States regiment; that a ſergeant and four men had been ſent out to reconnoitre the field of action; where they found 538 dead bodies, naked and ſcalped, but could not diſcover, amongſt them, the corpſe of general Butler; that colonel Gibſon, who it was thought would recover, died of his wound on the 28th of December; and that no battle had taken place (as lately reported) between general Scott and the Indians.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 8.

On Sunday the 19th ultimo, left the city of Philadelphia for the Cherokee country, the ſix Indian chief who arrived there on the 29th of December laſt; together with the ſquaw that went with them. They were attended with ſix waggons, containing their baggage, proviſion, &c. and accompanied by a white girl, who had ſmitten the heart of one of the chiefs, during his reſidence in that city; and it is ſaid, has conſented to become his wife.

"On Sunday evening the 4th inſtant, departed this life, aged 32 years, Mrs. MARY STONE, the amiable conſort of the hon. JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Eſq; of this city; ſhe was a firm and ſincere Chriſtian; her virtues were of a Heavenly caſt—her underſtanding of a ſuperior kind—her beauty, or what is more than beauty, her white robed innocence, is contraſted by the driven ſnow—her perſon, like her amiable temper and engaging manners, finely and highly poliſhed and formed—her undiſſembled goodneſs remote from all oſtentation—yet in all points religiouſly exemplary—but ah! how vain were all theſe accompliſhments and endearing charms—how vain the luſtre of her ſprightly eye or bloom of her tranſcendent beauty—now unable to ſecure the lovely poſſeſſor from the ſavage violence of death!—How ineffectual the univerſal love and eſteem of her numerous friends and acquaintance—the unremitted fondneſs of her diſtracted huſband—or even the virtuous and ſpotleſs integrity of her life and character, to prolong her days, or procure a ſhort reprieve, to remain a divine example to her family, her friends, and the world."

By his EXCELLENCY

James Brice, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the thirty-ſecond article of the conſtitution and form of government, "That upon the death, reſignation, or removal out "of this ſtate, of the governor, the firſt named of the "council, for the time being, ſhall act as governor, "and qualify in the ſame manner, and ſhall immediately call a meeting of the general aſſembly, "giving not leſs than fourteen days notice of the "meeting, at which meeting a governor ſhall be appointed in manner aforeſaid for the reſidue of the "year." And whereas his excellency GEORGE PLATER, Eſquire, late governor of this ſtate, departed this life on Friday the tenth inſtant, I have therefore, in virtue of the above power and directions, appointed Monday the ſecond day of April next for the meeting and holding of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, of which the ſeveral ſheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

GIVEN at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

JAMES BRICE.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend petitioning the honourable the judges of Frederick county, at March court, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, viz. RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in Frederick county, agreeably to an act of the general aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

HUGH FERGUSON, ſenior,
JOHN FERGUSON.

February 10, 1792.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be SOLD, for READY MONEY, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes,

THE tract of LAND, on Elk-Ridge, whereon PHILEMON PLUMMER now lives, containing 150 acres; taken as the property of ANTHONY HOLLAND, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due Elijah Gaither for the uſe of Gabriel Duvall.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff.

March 6, 1792. 1

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Port-Tobacco, the beginning of January laſt, a likely bay ſaddle HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, ten years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, I do not recollect whether he has any brand or not. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, in Charles county, or to DAVID L. WEEMS, in Calvert county, or give information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN WEEMS.

Charles county, March 1, 1792. 1

THERE is at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near the Head of South river, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black HORSE, four years old, thirteen hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, neither docked or branded, his mane hanging on the left ſide. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARTHA HOWARD.

February 6, 1792. 1

NOTICE.

THE lands I adverтiſed to ſell the 15th of February, 1792, were not ſold; the weather at that time was very ſevere, and no purchaſers appeared; I purpoſe to ſell the ſame lands on Wedneſday the 21ſt of March, 1792, at Port-Tobacco, (being court week) on the ſame terms and conditions they were adverтiſed for ſale in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS CONTEE.

2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to preſent a petition to the next April court of Prince-George's county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. CLARKSON'S PURCHASE, DARKETH, and THE ADDITION, HANSON'S PROGRESS, ADDISON'S FOLLY, FRANKLAND and WARBURTON MANOR; agreeably to the act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE DIGGES.

February 1, 1792. 2

FOUND adrift, in Severn river, the 20th of December laſt, a BATTEAU, about twenty feet long and half worn; ſhe can be ſeen at the Indian Landing. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

February 28, 1792. 2

AGREEABLY to an order of the orphan's court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in March next, in Port-Tobacco, about SIXTY HOGSHEADS of INSPECTED TOBACCO.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Adminiſtratrix of
Thomas Howe Ridgate.

February 12, 1792. 3

To the PUBLIC.

GIVE us leave to make you a tender of the ſervices of the houſe of R. A. CONTEE, and Co. merchants in LONDON.——For the accommodation of thoſe who chooſe to favour us with their conſignments of tobacco, we ſhall have one ſhip in Patowmack, one in Patuxent, and one in South river; a generous advance will be made to thoſe who wiſh it; and our R. A. C. pledges his honour to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their orders, that the ſtricteſt attention ſhall be paid to them.

R. A. CONTEE and Co.

Annapolis, February, 1792. 6

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, on the 15th of March next, at the dwelling place of the late ROBERT WHITAKER, near Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid ROBERT WHITAKER, conſiſting of negroes, (men, women and children,) horſes, mules, cattle, and hogs, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture. Twelve months credit on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

MARGERY WHITAKER, Adminiſtratrix.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Tueſday the 13th of March next, on the premiſes, near Pig-Point,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 122 acres, called BRASHEAR'S PURCHASE, ſome STOCK, and a quantity of TOBACCO; taken as the property of JONATHAN BRASHEARS, and ſold to ſatisfy a debt due John and Richard Brown, executors of John Brown.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 14, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, at the enſuing April court, to iſſue a commiſſion for eſtabliſhing the bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, ſituated in the county aforeſaid, viz. POPLAR KNOWLES, BROWNTON, and the FAVOUR, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

February 28, 1792. 3

Anne-Arundel county, February 14, 1792.

Purſuant to a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will, on Friday the ninth day of March next, SELL, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE real eſtate of the late LUKE WARFIELD, junior, deceaſed, conſiſting of parts of two tracts of LAND, viz. part of WARFIELD'S FOREST, 145 acres, and part of OWENS'S RANGE, 52 acres, adjoining each other; this land is very level, and capable of improvement, and is adapted to planting and farming; there are on the premiſes, a dwelling houſe, and ſome other houſes and improvements. The ſale will be at the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe, and the terms as follow: the purchaſer may pay down the money, or give bond with approved ſecurity, to pay one half with intereſt within nine months, and the reſidue with intereſt within fifteen months from the time of ſale. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the land on application to Mr. JOHN WARFIELD, living on the premiſes. If the weather ſhould prove bad, the ſale will be made on the firſt fair day after the ninth of March.

HENRY BALDWIN, Truſtee.

4X

Baltimore-town, Maryland, January 5, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we are ready to receive ſubſcriptions at our reſpective houſes for ſhares in the Maryland Inſurance Fire Company, in virtue of, and agreeably to, an act of aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, entitled, An act to erect and eſtabliſh an inſurance fire-company in Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, and for other purpoſes.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
NICHOLAS ROGERS,
GEO. SALMON,
JAMES CALHOUN,
Wm. BUCHANAN, of George.

8

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subſcribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very reſpectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to eſtabliſh a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *paſſengers*, to commence running the 29th inſtant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcaſtle, on its arrival the ſtage immediately conveys the paſſengers to *Cæcil Court Houſe*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Eaſton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in leſs time than by land. The *proprietors* ſolicit the patronage of the public, aſſuring them every exertion ſhall be uſed to render this line pleaſing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableneſs of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Eaſton* rather uncertain; but it is expected ſhe will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Paſſengers*, and *ſhippers* that have freight to forward, are requeſted to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will inſtruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court Houſe.*
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } *Newcaſtle.*

Paſſage to Cæcil Court-Houſe,	7 6
to Newcaſtle in ſtage,	6 0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3 9
	17 3

Heavy freight, 2*ſ.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, Auguſt 19, 1791.

22

Annapolis, February 14, 1792.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tueſday the 13th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for READY CASH only,

ALL the GOODS and CHATTELS of JANE HEWITT, late of this city, deceaſed.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted before the day of ſale.

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Executor,
ELENORA HEWITT, Executrix.

X

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE in this city, where the ſubſcriber now lives.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, January 3, 1792.

9

Five Pounds Reward.

A YOUNG MULATTO WOMAN left my plantation ſome weeks ago, and (as I am ſince informed) has been about Annapolis paſſing for one of the Butlers; her name is JEMIMA (commonly called MIMY); ſhe is of the middle ſtature, of a ſtreight and rather ſlender make, and has a pleaſing countenance when in a good humour; ſhe took with her, beſide other cloathing not known, a calico habit and brown linen jacket and petticoat. Whoever ſecures her in any gaol, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, from

G. R. BROWN.

Port-Tobacco, January 12, 1792. 7

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the diſpoſal of ſundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

1	Prize of	200	is	200 dolls.
1		150		150
1		100		100
2		50		100
6		40		240
15		30		450
15		20		300
20		16		320
30		10		300
50		6		300
859		4		3436
1	first drawn Number,			20
1	laſt do.	do.		20
		Contingent expences,		64
1002	Prizes.			6000
2000	Blanks.			

3000 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is 6000

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muſlins and linens; muſlin gown patterns, ſtriped with ſilk; tamboured muſlin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, ſtriped and ſprigged, muſlins; corded dimities and muſlinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, ſatins, modes and luteſtrings; ſilk, and ſilk and cotton veſt-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; ſilk, cotton and thread, hoſiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; ſheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. Theſe goods are all of the beſt quality, and bought at the firſt market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of courſe they are freſh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, under the inſpection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finiſhed a liſt of the prizes will be publiſhed for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791. 6

THE ſubſcriber intends to preſent a petition to the juſtices of Charles county court, at next April term, for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of two tracts or parcels of LAND, ſituate on the Patowmack river, in ſaid county, called BRANDT'S ADDITION, and HALLEY and GORDON DISAPPOINTED, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding of land.

RICHARD BRANDT.

X

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, a dark brown MARE, ſeven or eight years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, a natural pacer, has a ſnip on her noſe, no perceivable brand, ſwitch tail and mane. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD LAURENCE.

February 4, 1792. X

In CHANCERY, January 25, 1792.

BENJAMIN BELT, ſen. an inſolvent debtor, lately in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Prince-George's county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath preſcribed by the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the body of the ſaid Benjamin Belt, ſen. having, according to the ſaid act, been diſcharged from impriſonment. It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the ſaid Belt appear before him in perſon, or by their agent or attornies, in the chancery office, on Monday the 26th day of March next, for the purpoſe of propoſing to the ſaid Belt any interrogatories, which they or any of them may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor ſome perſon to be truſtee of the property of the ſaid Belt for the benefit of his creditors. Ordered further, that notice be given by the ſaid Benjamin Belt, ſen. to the ſaid creditors to attend for the purpoſes aforeſaid, by having a copy of this order inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein the three following weeks.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

X

January 10, 1792.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, a negro woman by the name of HENNY, and a mulatto boy, her ſon, by the name of DICK, but calls himſelf JESSE, who ſay they belong to RICHARD LANCASTER, Cobb Neck, in Charles county. Their maſter is deſired to take them away and pay charges, to

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff of Calvert county.

X

Public Lands for Sale.

WHEREAS the general assembly of Maryland did, at their last session, authorize and direct the governor and council to appoint a person to dispose of their lands to the westward of Fort Cumberland, either at public or private sale, as might appear to be most advantageous, and that the honourable board have appointed me for that purpose; I do therefore give this notice, that I shall commence a sale, at public auction, of the aforesaid LANDS, on the 10th day of next April, at the town of Washington, in Allegany county, on the following terms, viz. the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the amount of their purchase, payable in specie, one third thereof, with interest on the whole sum, on the first day of next September, one other third thereof, with interest on the remaining two thirds, on the first day of September, 1793, and the other remaining one third, with interest thereon, on the first day of September, 1794.

3X MOUNTJOY BAYLY.

Frederick county, February 14, 1792.

A TUTOR.

A SINGLE man who can be well recommended, and is capable of initiating youth in the subsequent useful and necessary branches of literature, viz.

ENGLISH, grammatically,
WRITING, in all its useful hands,
ARITHMETIC, vulgar and decimal, &c. &c.

Would engage for one or more years upon very reasonable terms, as a public or private tutor, with any gentleman who will advance the advertiser £10, for which he will give bond. Any gentleman whom this may suit, on application to the printer hereof, will be fully satisfied in every essential particular. 4

January 13, 1792.

Annapolis, January 1, 1792.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a VICE-PRINCIPAL of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the principal and vice-principal to teach some of the higher authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the mathematics, logic, and moral and natural philosophy; and that the departments of the said principal and vice-principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on consideration of their mutual convenience and qualifications.

That the vice-principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for, the office of vice-principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental laws of St. John's college prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a vice-principal is alone wanted to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the board will certainly proceed, at the time stated, to an election, provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important office, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality, and that the funds of St. John's college produce a certain annual income superior to all the appropriations which have been or probably will be made.

The Printers of news-papers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks, and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit. 9

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 15

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

10 f

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, late deceased.

F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 4, 1791. 17

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting on any part of the plantation he has rented of Mrs. Rebecca Welsh, with either dog or gun, or passing through the said plantation in any manner, or hiring or harbouring any one of the negroes he rented with the plantation; any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

February 4, 1792.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION TO BE ENTITLED

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER

AND

POLITICAL REPOSITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Will speedily be commenced, by the subscriber, in the city of Philadelphia.

This work will contain a history of the

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES of CONGRESS,

From the beginning of the session which commenced in October 1791.

Secondly—STATE PAPERS.

Under this head will be comprised the REPORTS and statements of the executive officers of government, including those which have already been made, official correspondence with foreign powers, &c.

Thirdly—THE STATE OF THE UNION.

This important article will shew our situation with regard to foreign nations, by adverting to treaties whether concluded or pending, hostilities, and commercial intercourse. It will also give a comprehensive view of the internal system; to wit, population, the national defence, by militia, regular troops, armed vessels, and fortifications; national finance, as to loans, debts, revenue, bank, &c; national morals, as to prevailing virtues and vices; number and quality of crimes and punishments, bankruptcies, &c; general progress of arts and sciences; general laws and civil regulations, whether of the federal government or state legislatures; general manners and customs; and finally, the complexion of political sentiments, as it may be seen in public prints, proceedings of several governments, popular tranquillity, or discontent.

Fourthly—IMPROVEMENTS

In every profession, art, and science.

Fifthly—MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS

On the increase and decrease of diseases, &c.

Sixthly—NATURAL HISTORY,

Particularly that of America.

Seventhly—CHARACTERS.

Eighthly—MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Which may be thought worthy of being preserved from oblivion, on philosophical, historical, biographical, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and other subjects, calculated to amuse the mind, or advance the best interests of society.

Ninthly—POETRY,—original and selected.

Tenthly—A REVIEW of BOOKS,

American only; to which will be added a list of new European publications, indicating such as may be deemed particularly valuable in this country.

Eleventhly—A CHRONICLE

Of the most interesting events of each year, selected from the various news-papers, and methodically arranged.

☞ TO the history of the proceedings and debates of congress, in the first volume of this work, will be prefixed the constitution of the United States of America, together with a sketch of the proceedings, and the names of the members, of the first congress assembled under the auspices of the constitution.

Each volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER AND POLITICAL REPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA will contain at least 500 pages, octavo, and be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, equal to that, with which the Editor's edition of the Laws of the United States is printed. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and a half.

The plan of this work has been submitted to the consideration of some of the first characters in America, whose sentiments have determined the Editor with regard to the undertaking.—The first volume will be published in the spring of the year 1792.

In order to render this work as perfect as possible and truly honourable to the United States, communications, coinciding with the plan, as above given, and either handed to the Editor or transmitted to him by post, will be gratefully received. He with confidence expects this assistance from artists, men of learning, philosophers, and statesmen, as they must be impressed with adequate ideas of the extreme utility of this arduous undertaking.

Gentlemen, who may incline to patronise this publication, are requested to forward their names to Messieurs Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esquire, Providence; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esquire, Richmond; Mr. P. Young, Charleston, or to

5 ANDREW BROWN,
in the city of Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriber's names shall be prefixed to the work.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1791.

THE subscribers will give a generous price (in goods) for soldiers LOTS, lying in the state of Maryland, or will give in exchange for them a small tract of well improved land, of about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Montgomery, about twelve miles from the federal city.

EDWARD and MORDECAI HALL.

West river, January 27, 1792. 5

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received from London a large and excellent assortment of Spanish and Morocco LEATHER, among which is a variety of colours, equal in manufactory to any he has ever seen; he has also provided himself with materials to carry on his business in all its various branches; the ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands may be supplied with ladies sattin, stuff or leather shoes and slippers, gentlemens dress or plain shoes and boots, or any other article belonging to any branch of his business, all of which he will perform in the neatest and most fashionable manner with punctuality and dispatch. Feeling himself indebted to a generous public he returns his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has already received, and flatters himself that his unremitted endeavours to give satisfaction will not fail to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, January 26, 1792.

Just published and to be sold by ANDREW BROWN, and the principal booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, price one dollar and three quarters, the

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls in the office of the secretary of state, agreeably to a resolve of congress, passed the 18th February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

WITH A COPIOUS INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the acts of the Three Sessions of the first Congress, and the Treaties.—To which is added,

AN APPENDIX,

Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esquire, Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, Printer New-York, Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esquire, Richmond; and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina.

☞ *The printers of News-papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.* 4

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last week, a likely negro man named AARON; he is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made and remarkably active; has a scar on one of his wrists, occasioned by a cut of a knife; had on, when he went away, a new fearnought jacket, a pair of striped country cloth overalls, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes; but as he took a variety of other cloaths with him, which I do not recollect (except a light blue broad cloth coat, with plated buttons,) will probably change his dress, and attempt to pass for a free man; he has a great propensity to strong drink, and when intoxicated is extremely quarelsome and impertinent. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, or the above reward if brought home.

DAN. JENIFER, jun.

Port-Tobacco, January 4, 1792. 6f

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse; some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 23

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.